

KAISER'S NEW TROOPS DRIVEN BACK IN A BAYONET CHARGE, SAYS PARIS

CITY PLANS TO TAX YOU \$5 ON EVERY \$1,000 YOU EARN OVER \$2,000; NEEDS REVENUE

Governor to Saddle \$20,000,000 Impost on City—1915 Budget Close to \$200,000,000, and Real Estate Can't Stand Higher Assessment.

A municipal tax of \$5 per \$1,000 on all incomes exceeding \$2,000 a year.

A tax on unearned increment.

A habitation tax on all persons living in rented dwellings or apartments.

An occupation tax on the rent of all who do business in store and offices.

These were the measures talked over at a meeting held in the City Hall to-day to discuss the crisis which has arisen in the financial affairs of this city. The tax rate is going to be the highest in the history of the city next year. Real estate is now taxed to the limit and the Administration faces the necessity of adopting radical and unpopular measures of raising money to meet the needs of the municipality.

Mayor Mitchell's Tax Commission and all the members of the Board of Estimate assembled to-day to take the bull by the horns.

The Tax Commission estimates that between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 can be raised by a municipal income tax on approximately 300,000 persons who have incomes exceeding \$2,000 a year. The unearned increment, habitation and occupancy taxes would, it is estimated, raise \$16,000,000 or \$17,000,000 more, a total of \$20,000,000, which must be raised for additional expenses next year.

The Workmen's Compensation Act and other measures requiring heavy outlay will make necessary the imposition by the Legislature of a direct tax, of which New York's share will be \$20,000,000. This has been made plain by Gov. Whitman.

EVERY PERSON EARNING \$2,000 WOULD HAVE TO PAY.

The question of the constitutionality of a municipal income, unearned increment, habitation and occupancy tax has not been passed upon by any competent authority, but it is maintained by those who have studied the question that the Legislature can empower the city to impose such taxation.

The fact stands out that the State of New York will demand \$30,000,000 from the city in increased taxation next year. An income tax to supply a share of this would, under the plan discussed to-day, fall upon all persons within its provisions earning an income of over \$2,000 a year in this city, whether such persons are residents of the city or not.

The Federal income tax is \$10 a thousand on incomes exceeding \$3,000 a year in the case of unmarried persons and the same rate on incomes exceeding \$4,000 a year in the case of married persons. The municipal income tax now under discussion would take an additional \$5 a thousand without consideration of the domestic responsibilities of the wage-earner or income receiver and go back to a minimum of \$2,000 a year exemption. In addition to this \$20,000,000, the other mandatory expenditures will tend to swell this year's budget of approximately \$199,000,000. Unless some way can be found to take the increased burden off real estate, there is in prospect a terrific revolt from property owners.

What form the shift in taxation shall take was the subject which worried the Mayor and the members of his administration to-day. All realized that the very suggestion of an income tax in addition to that already imposed by the Federal Government would provoke widespread hostility to the administration. But this started them in the face: New York City is to-day at the

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B. R. T. MAN MAKES HANGING FOLKS ON STRAPS A SCIENCE

General Manager Huff Testifies He Can Pack 42 Standees in Surface Car.

ONE FOR EACH SITTER.

Then a Few More for Good Measure on the Platform, He Tells Commissioners.

The B. R. T. has made so scientific a study of how many standing passengers it can pack into a car that its Vice President and general manager, Slaughter W. Huff, proved an interesting witness at to-day's hearing before the Public Service Commission.

"Have you made a study of the standard standing capacity of surface cars?" asked D. A. Marsh of counsel for the commission.

"I have," replied the railway man. "The average standing capacity, as we have figured it out, is one standing passenger for every seated one and one standing passenger for every two or three square feet on the rear platform."

Commissioner Maithe: "What is the seating capacity of cars with longitudinal seats?"

"About thirty-six passengers."

"How many standees could be comfortably placed in such a car?"

"Forty-one or forty-two."

Commissioner Maithe: "So that's what you call comfortable standing, with the conductor jimmying his way back and forth in quest of fares?"

"Yes, I call that comfortable standing," replied Huff. "The cross seat cars have seats twenty-eight inches apart and we can't stand so many."

Joseph Johnson, Chief of the Transit Bureau, then asked: "Isn't it true you stand passengers in front of occupants of cross seats and that they stand in between seats in front of passengers?"

"Yes, we stand them partly in front of passengers," admitted Huff.

"How much space is there between the knee cap of the seated passenger and the back of the seat in front of him?" asked Johnson.

"I don't know," replied Huff.

"Would you say there was room enough for standees?" pursued Johnson.

At this point, Mr. Marsh protested against further questions by Mr. Johnson, saying he would later have an opportunity to cross-examine the witness.

WHEAT AGAIN KITING; PRICE GOES TO \$1.57

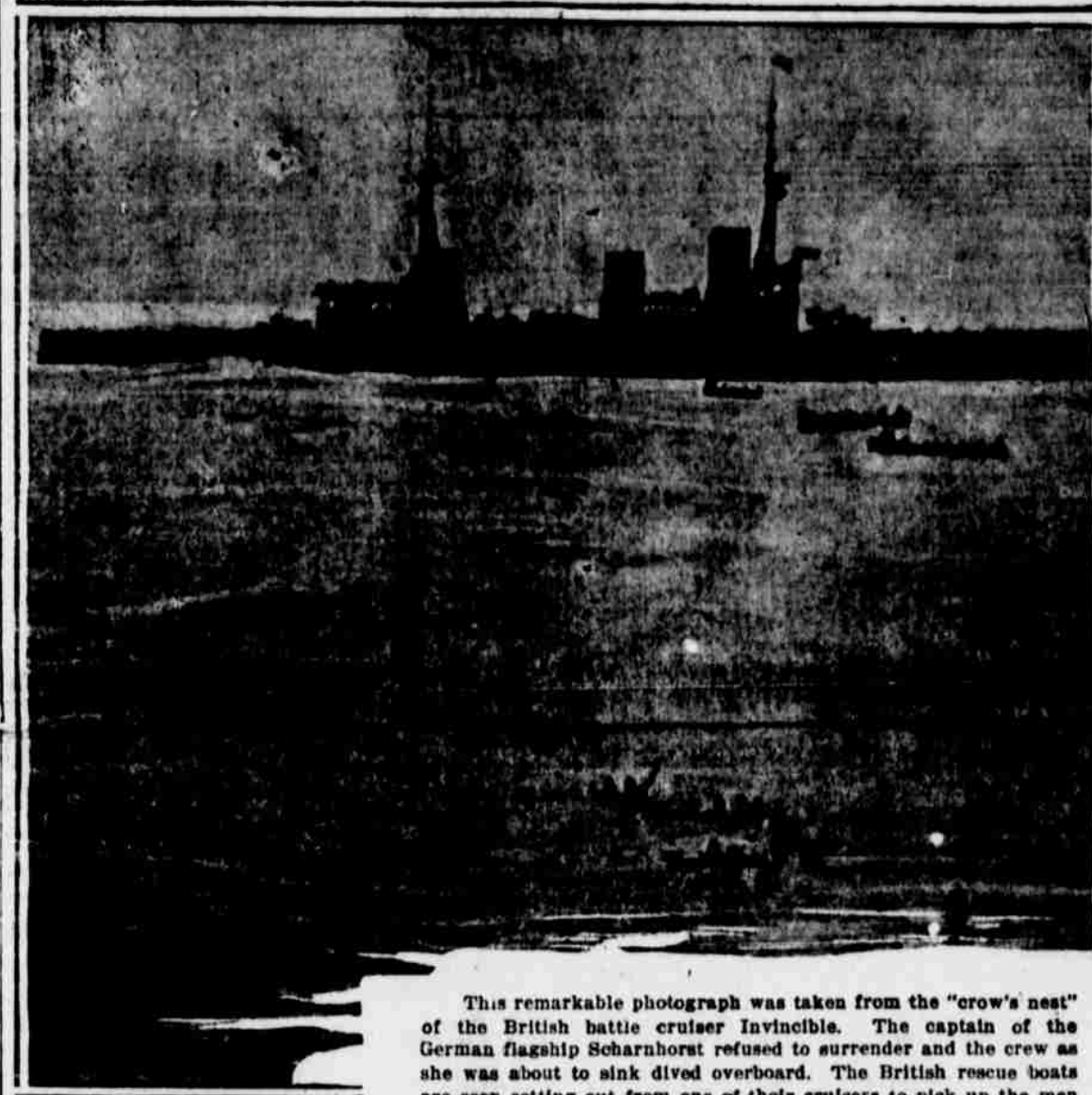
Smashing of High Records Set by War Demand Continues in the Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Smashing of high record war prices continued to-day in the wheat market here.

Upward of five cents a bushel had been added to wheat by noon, May selling then at \$1.57. Traders were keeping a sharp eye meanwhile on returns as to the United States visible supply total, which promised a big falling off.

The decrease in the visible supply for the week turned out to be about four times as large as at the corresponding time a year ago. Profit taking, however, led to something of a setback in prices near the close. It was a nervous finish, with May at \$1.54 1/4, and the market as a whole \$1.53 to \$1.55 above Saturday night.

German Sailors Being Rescued by British After Battle Off the Falkland Islands



INT. NEWS SERVICE

This remarkable photograph was taken from the "crow's nest" of the British battle cruiser Invincible. The captain of the German flagship Scharnhorst refused to surrender and the crew as she was about to sink dived overboard. The British rescue boats are seen setting out from one of their cruisers to pick up the men in the water. The boats rescued 160 men.

THREE FERRYBOATS IN NORTH RIVER COLLISION

Pennsylvania, D. L. and W. and West Shore Craft Badly Mixed Up.

Three ferryboats became entangled in a confusing collision in the dense fog at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the North River off Desbrosses Street. Two of the boats belonged to the Pennsylvania and D. L. & W. Railways, respectively. The other is believed to have been a West Shore ferry bound for Weehawken.

The shock of the collision was heard all along the North River front above the steady shriek of whistles and sirens. Passengers on the Pennsylvania boat on landing said that while there was a lot of confusion, they did not believe any one had been killed.

The other two boats slipped away into the fog.

PART OF STREET CAVES IN.

Rains and Leak in Main Cause Trouble in Fort Hamilton.

Heavy rains and a leak in a water main caused fifty feet of Ninety-second Street, in Fort Hamilton, between Second and Third Avenue, to cave in to-day. The street is asphalted in that section.

The collapse smashed a gas main and the fumes caused much annoyance to the residents for an hour before the supply of gas was shut off. Charles Hopkins, twenty-seven, of No. 229 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, a city laborer, was overcome by gas while trying to dig his way to the broken main. He was taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

NEW ORLEANS RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.

Three and a half furlongs.—Sands Diamond, 107 (Dishman), 3 to 2, 1 to 3 and out, first; Chivator, 102 (Vandusen), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3/4 to 1, second; Cuddles, 104 (O'Brien), 12 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 0:52 1/4.

P. S. BOARD DID NOTHING BUT SCOLDED AIDE FOR ACTIVITY

Conferred With Corporation Officials After Violations of Order and Told Secretary Not to Be So Vigorous.

Investigation by the Legislative Committee into the Public Service Commission to-day followed a long trail of neglected and suppressed complaints of orders that were defiantly violated by corporations and of failure by the Commission to make much effort to enforce its mandates.

Most significant of all was the revelation that Public Service Commissioners are in the habit of having private conferences with officers of public service corporations and as a result subordinate employees of the Commission have been ordered to tone down or modify their insistence on corporations complying with orders.

No names were mentioned at the morning session, but there were significant hints that specific cases would be cited and documentary evidence of this produced later.

A stinging rebuke was given to Commissioner Williams in the morning room when Col. William Hayward, counsel to the legislative investigators, suddenly interrupting his cross-examination of Travis H. Whitney, secretary to the commission, called attention to messengers running back and forth between Williams, who was sitting on a front seat, and Whitney, on the witness stand.

TELLS COMMISSIONER NOT TO GIVE SUGGESTIONS.

"Are you receiving suggestions from Commissioner Williams as to your answers?" demanded Hayward.

"They have brought me some ideas and data," was the reply.

Senator Thompson promptly ordered that communications with witnesses be stopped.

"Commissioner Williams will have opportunity to tell whatever he may have to say on the stand later on," added Col. Hayward significantly.

Secretary Whitney was the principal witness of the morning, followed by his chief clerk, George F. Daggett, and their testimony related entirely to the disposition of complaints from citizens about service and rates of public service corporations.

Counsel Hayward read from Gov. Hughes's original message which created the Public Service Commission system, emphasizing the regulatory feature of the commission's duty. He read also from the law imposing on the commission mandatory duties of investigation and regulation and enforcing orders on public service corporations.

NO ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE VIOLATION OF ORDERS.

Then turning to the witness, Col. Hayward asked:

"Do you know of any time since the first six months of this commission's existence down to the present day when orders of this commission have not been violated?"

"I don't know," replied Secretary Whitney.

"What about the present time?"

"There are orders being violated"

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FRENCH LINE SHELLED IN A DRIVE AT VERDUN BY THE CROWN PRINCE

Berlin Contradicts the French Announcement of Success at Ypres, and Offsets Russian Reports by Claims of Success in Poland.

HOT ARTILLERY BATTLES ALONG THE AISNE RIVER

PARIS, Feb. 1 (United Press).—The Kaiser's fresh troops have been put into action near Ypres and have been thrown back with severe losses. Bayonet attacks unnerved the new regiments and they retreated in disorder.

German reinforcements, brought to the battle front along the railroad line running from Ostend, received their baptism of fire in a charge against the French positions southeast of Ypres. A daylight attack was ordered.

The Germans advanced double quick upon the French trenches. Their lines wavered under hot machine gun fire and they broke and fled in disorder when the allies' soldiers leaped from their trenches in a brilliant bayonet attack.

French artillery have maintained an incessant bombardment of the German positions along the Aisne for the last twenty-four hours. Aerial scouts reported that the shelling was remarkably effective. In the Soisson region French gunners effectually silenced a German battery which had resumed shelling Soissons from a plateau on the north bank of the Aisne.

The army of the German Crown Prince continued shelling French trenches outside of Verdun in an effort to press closer to the forts, but the shell fire has been ineffective.

OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORT

Berlin War Office Contradicts French Reports of Success

BERLIN (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.), Feb. 1.—[Associated Press].—The official statement issued to-day by the War Office says:

"In the western war theatre there is nothing important to report.

[This is in direct conflict with the French claims of success.]

"On the East Prussian frontier nothing new occurred. To the southwest of Mlawa, north of the Vistula River (Northern Poland) the Russians were driven out of some places which they had occupied the day before.

"On the German front (Central Poland) south of the Vistula the Germans gained further terrain.

"To the south of the Pilica River (Southern Poland) the German attacks were renewed."

[According to reports to-day from Petrograd, the Germans were forced to give up trenches west of Warsaw which they had taken Friday. The German force in this fight is said to have been 12,000. Russians claim to be making progress in East Prussia.]

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

German Attacks Repulsed On Canal at Ypres, Says Paris

PARIS, Feb. 1.—[Associated Press].—Following is the text of the War Office report issued this afternoon:

"The day of Jan. 31 was marked, as had been Jan. 30, by artillery fighting, which was particularly spirited in all the northern region.

"To the southeast of Ypres the Germans endeavored to attack our trenches to the north of the canal, but this movement was immediately checked by the combined fire of our artillery and infantry.

"Along the entire Aisne front, from the junction of this river with the Oise as far as Berry-au-Bac, our batteries were successful at certain points in demolishing trenches in course of construction as well as shelters for machine guns and in silencing several mine throwers as well as certain artillery detachments of the enemy.

"In Champagne, to the northeast of Meuilly-le-Nobles, we